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PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH:

A Newspaper Published Daily and Weekly at Washington City.

North against the South.

true end of government is to protect persons and rights and property of the South. property. In the South slaves are property, and That the people may act understandingly, we the Northern organization would absorb and

religious, and political, of that section. The purpose of the Northern organization is to assail the rights and interests of the South: the purpose of the Southern organization should be to quested to act as agents. protect the interests thus assailed. Late events prove that the North are so deeply

interested in preserving their present political and

commercial relations to the South, that a power-

ful, influential, and controlling party can be ral-

lied in that section, who will unite with the South

It is alleged by their advocates that the late in defence of their rights, if the South will itself measures, called a Compromise, should be a satis- become united, and, when united, act in concert factory and final adjustment of the slavery ques- with that Northern party who give the strongest tion. They cannot become so otherwise than by and most reliable guaranties to the South. Can uniting and consolidating the South in support this be done? We believe it can. To aid in doing of their rights, and by harmonizing the conflict- it, the "American Telegraph" will take an active ing sectional interests which have arrayed the part in the next Presidential election. It will table, and then she fairly danced back and urge the South to unite upon the republican basis The result of the late elections proves that the of '98, and to send, in good faith, a full and able South are attached to the Union, and wish to representation to the Baltimore Convention, unharmonize with the North. To reconcile con- der a belief that the Democracy of the North flicting opinions, and secure concert and una- will unite with them in the nomination of candinimity, there must be mutual confidence and dates entitled to their confidence and support; good-will. This is impossible, unless the sections and who, if elected, will exert the power and indeal fairly and justly towards each other. The fluence of the federal government to protect the

the South demand the peaceable and quiet pos- invite a full and candid investigation of the merits session of such property. Their right to hold and qualifications of those who may be presented slaves as property is denied by the Abolitionists as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the North, who, that they may more efficiently dency. As the nominations, if properly made, control public opinion in that section, have or- will receive the support of the republican party, ganized themselves into religious and political this examination of the merits of candidates combinations." They act through the press, the must be made before the meeting of the convenpulpit, and the ballot-box. Such an organization tion; and that the "Telegraph" may give more in one section makes it indispensable that there efficient aid in that discussion, we propose to should be a counter organization in the other; issue a weekly super-royal sheet, in quarto, at because, if not resisted by such counter organiza- the reduced price of one dollar per annum. This tion, the inevitable consequence would be that weekly paper will become a valuable book of reference, containing the facts and arguments recontrol the entire public sentiment, social, moral, lating to the Presidential election, and much other political and general intelligence, with a carefullyprepared index.

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Railroad Convention.

the Presidents of Railroad Companies from the cured to the United States, committee of the meeting held in this city on the or some one else to represent them.

[Circular.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1851. SIR: By the enclosed proceedings of a meetng held in this city on the 3d instant, it was made the duty of the undersigned as a commitpanies in the United States, and to report to an propose. adjourned meeting, to be held in this city on the osition to petition Congress for a change in the panies United States five per cent. coupon bonds, upon permanent contracts for carrying the mail, cent., would be equal to the payments to be made behalf of the committee, under existing laws; and they therefore respectfully call the attention of your company to the subject, and invite your co-operation. They greatly prefer that you should send delegates to the adjourned meeting; for the opinions expressed by a convention of practical men, representing so much wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, will command, as they will deserve, the confidence and of his prop respect of Congress, and thus promote the adoption of such details as may be agreed upon in convention; but if it should not be convenient to send delegates, we would ask your company to submit, through us, your wishes and opinions upon the main proposition, and upon the details connected therewith. It is well known that many persons are opposed

to internal improvements by the general government-some denying the power of Congress to make appropriations for that object; others fearing that the exercise of such power would lead to combinations resulting in partial and unjust legislation. It will be seen that the proposition under consideration is free from these objections. It asks no appropriation of money in aid of the construction of railroads. The contracts will be restricted to the service which the several railroad companies are in condition to execute when the payments are made.

It is true that the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts will give similar payments pro rata, as new roads are made and as old ones are extended, and will so far increase the credit and resources of railroad companies. The same effect, although to a less extent, results from existing laws, and surely it cannot be urged as a valid objection to the proposed change that it will aid in the extension of the railroad system. We claim as a merit, that the proposed modification will aid in extending the system by giving greater value to railroad investments. Under existing laws contracts are made for four years, and the payments are continued, if not increased ad infinitum. Under the proposed modification the contracts will be made, giving the United States the perpetual use of railroads ; and the rate of compensation is so reduced that, at the end of thirty-three years, the payments will cease, and the department will forever thereafter have the use of such railroad free of all charge. It is objected that old routes may be superseded by new ones, and the present service so diminished as to render it inexpedient to make permanent contracts at the rates proposed. It has also been objected that railroads now in use

contracts will be made by a board appointed for We would call the attention of the public that purpose, and that no contracts will be given generally, and especially of all persons imme-unless that board be fully satisfied that mail serdiately interested in Railroads, to the Circular to vice adequate to the payments will be amply se-

We desire to obtain the views of your company 3d inst. We understand that the meeting ad- upon these and all other matters of detail, and ourned until the first Tuesday in March, that the respectfully ask of you to furnish us such statisgreat convention to be held at New Orleans on tics as will enable us to submit to the convention the first Monday in January may act upon the and to Congress a statement showing the comproposed modification of the laws regulating mail parative increase or diminution, as the case may contracts. It is hoped that the adjourned meet- be, of the mail service performed by your coming will be fully attended, and that Railroad pany—the past, and probable future increase of Companies who cannot conveniently send dele- the weight of mails carried over the route of gates will authorize their members of Congress your road. And in this connexion we wish to learn what, in your opinion, will be the probable increased weight of the mails, if newspapers and periodicals are sent free of postage.

We wish you also to state what is the present current price of your shares, what rate of dividend does your company now pay, and what divitee to correspond with the several railroad com-

The committee venture to invite the co-operafirst Tuesday in March next, to consider a prop- tion of the railroad convention to be held in New Orleans on the first Monday of January, and the law regulating mail contracts, so as to enable the the newspapers in the South and West will urge Post Office Department to deliver to railroad com- upon all those who are interested in railroads or in the extension of the system a favorable consideration of the measure proposed, and the neto an amount the interest upon which, at five per cessity of prompt and efficient co-operation. In

DUFF GREEN, Chairman.

Proceedings of a Meeting held in Washington City on the 3d December, 1851.

At a meeting of gentlemen, assembled, at the request of Gen. Duff Green, to consider a project for modifying the existing laws regulating the letting of mails to railroad conventions.

Gen. Morton, of Florida, was chosen president, and Alber Smith, of Maine, secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Green in explanation of his proposition; after which, a desultory conversation was held by all the gentlemen present, and the following

resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with
uthority to correspond with the several railroad companies
in the United States upon the subject of an application to
congress for a change in the mode of compensation for
transporting the mails on railroads, and to digest a plan, to
be submitted to a meeting to be hereafter convened by the
usid committee."

Gen. Duff Green, Mr. Blunt, of Florida, Albert Smith, of Maine, Robert H. Gallaber and Col. Fontaine, of Virginia. en said committee were chosen said committee.

Voted, that the meeting be adjourned. ALBERT SMITH, Secretary

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Sage, Marjoram, Savory, Thyme. Also, pulvorseradish, in half-pound boxes. For sale by JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO., No. 5, opp. Centre A DURE BLEACHED WINTER SPERM O11, warranted pure and to stand the coldest warranted pure and to stand the coldest warranted by JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO. or sale by dec 22-W12w No. 5, opp Centre Market.

may be discontinued, and that such railroad com-WESTPHALIA HAMS, our own importation panies cannot protect the department from loss. JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO., No. 6, opp. Centre Market. We answer these objections by assuming that the

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

ZEKE AND HANNAH'S EDUCATION FUND. BY MARTHA RUSSELL

" Never despise the day of small things." Such rejoicing as there was at Jake Miner's! We have heard of people who were too happy to stand still, and this must have been the case with little Hannah; for first she poised herself on one foot, and then on the other, as she washed up the dinner dishes at the kitchen forth to the cupboard, in a way that might have been considered dangerous, seeing that those broken-edged plates which she bore in her hands were all the crockery they had of you one, just the consideration of the control of the co that description, while her brother Zeke almost turned a somerset, as he sprang up from the quill-wheel, and handed his mother a basket of spools which he had been filling, and then, in reply to her "Pray be careful, Zeke!" turn-ed up to her his sun-burnt, chubby face, with such an expression of happiness laughing out of every feature, to say nothing of the great, brown freekles that fleeked it, that the good mother was fain to laugh also, and right merrily, too, though, Heaven knows, she had ofter felt as if she should never laugh again. Truly, it was a day of jubilee to them. Catholic Carnivals and Puritan Thanksgivings were noth-

ing to it. And why? What had occurred to shed such a gleam of happiness over that poverty-stricken home? Had they found a treasure?

When that great piece of plastering detached itself from the blackened and crumbling wall over-head, and came tumbling with such

a crash to the floor, did they, as related of the unthrifty heir of Linne, in the old ballad, find "a bille, "And in it a key of gold so redde," which told them where lay hidden

"Two chests of beaten golde, And another as full of white monnaie? Not this. Had some relation, better off in the world

than themselves, left them a legacy?

Ah, the only legacy that they could expect was such as clings to a drunkard's name! Had some friend sent them a wedge of gold from California? Not that. They were too poor to number friends of that sort. No one would have thought of remembering them in that way, but old Grannie Hall, the sexton's widow and she, poor soul, had scarce enough of this world's goods to keep soul and body together.

Had Esquire Morgan stopped selling rum Did their joy arise from the hope that, for a few days at least, the husband and father would be free from his besetting sin?

Alas! this was far more improbable than either of the above suggestions!

Was it because they knew that Deacon Malvern's piece of table-linen was almost out of the loom, and then the piece was to go in which was to make their own summer clothes? Or had a knife, a kite, a doll, or a lot of can-dies or gingerbread, been added to their slender store of treasures? Neither of these, though the children were by no means indifferent te new clothes or new toys; and as to eatables, in the shape of candies and cakes, they might have been lineal descendants of Hawthorne's little Ned Higgins, judging from the gusto with which they devoured things of that kind that fell in their way.

"Well, what was it, then?" do you ask. Nothing of less importance than this dear friends—Speckle had hatched eight chickens! Eight little, soft, round, flossy things, looking like cocoons of cream-colored and brown silk, lay nestled in the bottom of an old basket in the ruinous old shed which joined the kitch and that was, surely, cause enough for joy. Still, as truthful historians, we feel compelled to say that, at first, there had been a shade of disappointment, mingled with joy, when Zeke drew from the nest two smooth, shining eggs, which his mother, after a close examination had ordered him to throw away, as good for nothing, for they had confidently counted on ten chickens. A few moments' reflection, however, served to convince them that, considering this was Speckle's first brood, they could not

reasonably expect any more from her. Now, I dare say that some of my young friends, especially those living in the country, who can count their double and single crests, muffled-chopped and plain, topknots and bantams by the dozen, may be inclined to differ with me as to this being sufficient cause for the joy in John Miner's home ; but they must bear n mind that Speckle was the first hen that the children had ever owned-almost the only thing that they had ever been permitted to call exclusively their own-and never had a brood of chickens been hailed with more delight, or given rise to more speculation, not even that one of the country milk-maid. sides, their pet had been a gift-and "thereby hangs a tale."

It so happened, one day, that Zeke had ventured into Miss Sally Price's back yard, in search of little Dick Harris's ball, which, bolder than its little owner, had made no scruple at bounding over the fence into the forbidden pre-

While poking about amid clumps of broadleaved burdocks and horse-radish that grew plentifully under shelter of the fences and in the corners, he came across a hen's nest, containing a dozen or more eggs. As there was no indication that any one had been there before, Zeke thought best to go and inform Miss Sally of his discovery. This lady lived alone on a small farm, and was equally noted for her sharp temper, her dislike of children, and her parsimonious habits. In this instance, she rated the boy so soundly, partly for venturing upon her premises, and partly because her old yellow hen had had the presumption to steal a nest, and lay without her knowledge, that he actually began to look wild, and wonder whether he was guilty or not, when a new thought seemed to strike her, and suddenly pausing, and pushing her glasses high on her orehead, she asked, tartly-

And what do you expect to get?"

Ma'am?" stammered the boy, inquiringly. "I say, what do you expect to get for telling me about the nest? Of course, if you hadn't expected to get something out of me, you would have stole the eggs and swallowed them by this time.

"Stole!" repeated the boy, in astonishment The Bible says it's wicked to steal, and moth er says so too. I never stole a thing in my life told you about the eggs because I thought mebby you didn't know. I guess, now, I'll go

"Stop!" she cried, authoritatively. "So you really didn't expect to get anything?" No ma'am. "And I 'spose you wouldn't take anything if you could get it, would you?" she said, curi-

The boy looked puzzled; for, remembering Miss Sally's reputation for stinginess, he began to think she was making sport of him, and was to think she was making sport of him, and was turning away, when she again repeated her

"I don't know. I guess I shouldn't mind taking one of those chickens," he said at last, pointing to a fine brood of half-grown fowls, that were running from one side of the woodpile to the other, at the call of their mother. "Well, let us see-there are fifteen of 'em-

suppose, if you had one, you would let it

"Oh, no, I shouldn't! Hannah and I should

you one, just to see what you'll do with it. upon her until he went to live with the minis-Besides, it's a chance if old Blue-legs raises ter's brother, when he made over his share in them all. There's that speckled one, yonder, on the edge of the slop-pail. You may take her; though I don't know what's took me, for I never giv away a chicken before." true friend, and wept tears of genuine sorrow over her when, full of years and honors, she was found dead on the roost.

I never giv away a chicken before."

So Zeke seized Speckle, and bore her home in triumph. A coop was soon made for her and now it would be difficult to recognise in in the old shed, and no Queen was ever waited the gentleman who presides as principal over upon with more care and devotion than was her feathered ladyship by Zeke and Hannah.

It would certainly have done Miss Sally's heart good to have seen how saving the children became, how carefully Zeke collected every stray kernel of corn or oats that he could find, while Hannah saved every crumb from the table, to add to their stock of food; how they collected oyster-shells, and powdered them up to mix with her food in winter, when there was no gravel to be had, to make material for egg shells; and how they started and laughed every time her loud, triumphant cackle gave notice that another egg had been added to heir stock.

Whether she would have been equally well pleased, had she known the true motive for all their care—the end to which the avails of Speckle's labors were destined-is rather doubtful. With her, every new egg was so many cents added to the many dollars already hoarded up in her red chest-to them, every new egg that Speckle laid was counted as so many cents towards purchasing a new book, which should tell them something about the world, and the people who dwelt in it. Some children that I know would have preferred to buy toys or candies; but, fond as Zeke and Hannah were of such things, they were fonder still of reading. They were very curious children, always wondering about this thing or that, and they had got a fancy, that if they only had books enough, they could find out everythingeven how northern lights and rainbows were made.

"Why didn't they ask their parents?" do you say, Miss Mary.

Because their mother, poor woman, was alnost as ignorant as they were themselves; besides, she was always busy in her loom from morning until night, her whole life being a struggle to keep poverty and want from her dwelling; and their father, alas! he was a drunkard, and they were frequently afraid to speak to him at all.

They had learned to read, make "straight narks," and write some coarse hand, at the district school; for, when the mother did not need them to wind quills for her shuttle, or to assist her otherwise, she had insisted upon their attending school, partly because they were out of the way there, and partly because she "didn't want her children to be behind other

people's." For a long time, they had no books but an old Testament that had been their mother's, and a blue-covered New England Primer, which the old minister had one day given to Zeke, after hearing him read in the Testament, accompanied with a pat on the head, and the encouraging remark, that if he would "stick to his book, he would make a man some day. So, sometimes they "looked over" a goodnatured scholar, to read or get their spellinglessons and sometimes the teacher lent them her book

Now. I see plainly that quite a number of my young readers, especially the boys, begin to think that Zeke wasn't good for much, if he couldn't contrive to earn money enough to buy a spelling-book; but don't be too hasty, my friends. Zeke did work early and late, and so did Hannah, too; no children picked more berries or gathered more nuts, or more willingly did any chores for the neighbors than they; but you must remember that they needed hats and bonnets, shoes, stockings, dresses, and jackets: and that their father, instead of helping them, sometimes took even their earnings to indulge his brutal appetite-so they had nothing to spare to buy books. Even Speckle's first dozen flour, and they had readily promised to give their mother half of all the chickens they raised. So only four of these little rate in the selection of th So only four of those little pets in the basket were theirs; yet helpless, insignificant as they ers. But yesterday our government lifted him looked, the destiny of a human soul in some measure depended upon them. They were yet to aid in the cultivation of faculties and the development of thoughts which, rightly directed and earnestly uttered, might do much for truth and freedom; for many a great deed may be traced back to a source as insignificant as Speckle's chickens.

But to return. We might dwell upon the early history of that brood, and describe their miraculous escapes from hawks, weasels, drownng, and all other accidents incident to chickenhood, but we are content to state that they arrived to maturity in good condition, and the four belonging to the children were purchased by a gentleman who was about establishing a nennery, for just two silver dollars. It was well that their friend, the minister

was going to the city in a few days, and had promised to purchase such books as he deemed most suitable for them; for we doubt if either Zeke or Hannah slept much, during the two nights that the money remained in their possession. It was such a great sum to them-they felt as if everybody in the village must know how rich they were, and were exceedingly troubled from fear that certain burglars, who had robbed a house in a town some twenty miles off, might hear of their treasure, and be tempted to break into their house. They actually thought of burying their money; but the trouble was, they would have to dig it up once an hour, to convince themselves it was safe; so they finally decided to confide it to their mother's keeping, who put it away in a mysterious-looking needle-case, in which she usually deposited all her valuables, from whence it was safely transferred to the minister's purse.

Few of my young readers, with their multitude of books for study and amusement, can realize the delight of these children, when, after the lapse of a few days, their kind friend returned from the city, bringing a package for them, which proved to consist of a copy of Worcester's Geography," with an Atlas, a Spelling Book," and "History of the United

all these treasures, especially the last, was always a puzzle to Zeke and Hannah, for they had made some inquiries of their schoolmates about the cost of school books, and they were quite sure that they had barely enough to purchase the three text books. They asked the minister, but somehow it always seemed a kind of mystery to him, though we presume that a

glance at his private account book might have cleared the matter up. From that time, Zeke's path was upward. oth feed it."

Speckle was a bank that never failed, never "Well, then, I don't care; I guess I'll give refused to discount, and he continued to draw ter's brother, when he made over his share in the stock to Hannah, who cherished her as a

Many years have passed, with their changes; a certain State Normal School, the ragged, freekled-faced boy who held such a jubilee over those newly-hatched chickens, or to realize that the gentle woman whose motherly care and winning kindness make his house the favorite place of resort to all the scholars is none other than the little bare-footed Hannah. We doubt if they have ever been happier than they were on that morning. That they remember it well, we have reason to know; for many a poor boy who has entered the school, struggling with poverty and all its attendant evils, has had his courage quickened by the story of Speckle and her brood, told in the grave, pleasant tones of the professor; and many a faint-hearted maiden has been encouraged to persevere, as she followed Miss Hannah to the oack yard, to see the lineal descendants of Speckle, for "brother Zeke," she is told, (the good lady often calls him so, for all he is a proessor.) "after they had a house and home of their own, could not rest content until he had been to C-, and brought back some of the very same breed."—Friend of Youth.

Kossuth and Genet. We copy the following from the New Orleans

Crescent:" We publish to-day the brilliantly eloquent and passioned appeal of the Hungarian chief to the American people. It is a remarkable document, full of that shrewd cunning which moulds enthusinsm into form and purpose, and of that "method in madness" which rules so readily the impulsive sympathies of the masses. It is full of new and startling declarations. It demands (that is the exact word) war in behalf of the Magyar's cause, and it accepts with scornful and undisguised disdain any less extensive boon. Mere courtesies it jeers at. Safe asylum it ridicules. Public favor it refuses. It asks means, men, arms, war for

Hungary, and nothing less.

Not its least remarkable feature is the peremptory and defiant declaration, made in view of this demand for warlike aid, that "whatever be the declaration of your government, I know that I have the honor to be in a country where the sovereign is not the government but the people, [great cheering,] and where every man in office must be the representative of the direction which the public spirit of the people takes." This promises to be, in the hands of Mr. Kossuth, an exact reproduction of the celebrated Genet affair of 1793. Genet, it will be remembered, was the French Minister to this country at that time-demanded of General Washington that we should involve our-selves in the struggles of France-defied the power of our government by threatening an appeal against it to the people—and because Washington adhered to the policy of non-intervention, called that policy narrow and selhah, and he upon the head of the Father of our Country every possible epithet of opprobrium. Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Knox, and Edmund Randolph-then members of the Cabinet-united with the President in the most derisive rebuke of the French Minister and the most energetic steps to frustrate any contem-plated violation of our position of non-intervention and neutrality. No member of the Cabinet was more active or decided than Thomas Jefferson. The country, despite of some violent popular demonstrations, came up with its clear, c sober common sense to the support of the Presi-

thusiasm bear down the order and stability of laws and treaties, failed utterly.

dent. Mr. Genet declared, "It is not thus that

the American people wish we should be treated;"

but the attempt to separate the people from their

government, to make an outburst of popular en-

The " Crescent" says: And who is he who comes among a free people out of a hopeless captivity, and restored him to freedom. To-day his foot is not steady upon our shores, before he threatens to appeal from the government to the people, and against the doctrine of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton and Monroe. Positive and peremptory, he demands that we shall immediately fly to arms in behalf of llungary, plunge into the stormy issue of a fearful contest with European powers; and if we grant not this, he tells us plainly that he scorns our hospitalities, and even threatens to turn his back contemptuously upon our land. Does the sun shine more brightly upon Hungary than upon ur land? Are we to vindicate the nationality of Hungary in arms? and if so, why not of every nation of the earth? Why not Poland? Why not Ireland? Why not Italy? Why not Ger-many? Why should our first labors be for Kossuth and the Magyar race? That is the Magyar hief's first great idea, behind which all the world lies in shadow, and which if we embrace not, his scorn and contempt are to be hissed out upon the nation which has so signally befriended him. He has an asylum here, safe as a fortress, against wrong and persecution, but Hungary is more peautiful to him-is it more beautiful to us?

PRIVILEGED MEMBERS .- A correspondent of he New York "Independent," writing from Washington, tells the following good one of a ninister who was not acquainted with the ways f the capital:

"A gentleman on a visit here, and anxious to isten to the debates, opened, very coolly, one of the doors of the Senate, and was about to pass in, when the doorkeeper asked, Are you a privileged nember? What do you mean by such a man? asked the stranger. The reply was, A governor, an exmember of Congress, or a foreign minister. The stranger said I am a minister. From what court or country, if you please? asked the official.

Very gravely pointing up.) From the Court of leaven, sir.

To this our doorkeeper waggishly leaven, sir. To this our doorkeeper waggishly remarked, This government at present holds no intercourse with that foreign power!"

Vast numbers of emigrants from other States are entering western Mississippi.